

Fair and warmer.

During this weather boys need special protection, the heat is enough without uncomfortable.

One's purse also needs special protection from the

Chaos

of advertised "bargain sales." Here your money is insured by our rule, "money returned if goods are not what you thought they were—or if you change your mind."

It's no trick to get your money back

AT THE

Shoe Department in September.

BONDS

E. M. CAMPBELL & CO.

AUGUST INVESTMENTS

\$48,000 Dubois Co., Ind.	4 1/2
\$46,000 Posey Co., Ind.	4 1/2
\$30,000 Knox County, Ind.	4 1/2
\$26,000 Peru, Ind., Heal Co.	55
\$23,000 Wells Co., Ind.	55
\$23,000 Warren Co., Ind.	55
\$19,000 Col. Del. & Mar. O., Ry.	55
\$15,000 Mer. H. & L. Co., Indpls.	55
\$15,000 Battery Realty Co., N.Y.	55
\$15,000 Warsaw, Ind.	45
\$10,000 City of Winchester, Ind.	45
\$10,000 Greene Co., Ind.	4 1/2
\$8,500 Tipton Co., Ind.	55
\$8,500 Howard Co., Ind.	55
\$8,000 Knox Co., Ind.	65
\$7,000 Pulaski Co., Ind.	65
\$6,000 Mt. Vernon, Ind.	45
\$5,000 Parke Co., Ind.	45
\$2,000 Vigo County, Ind.	4 1/2

E. M. CAMPBELL & CO.

14 & 16 East Washington St.

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FIRE and LIABILITY

INSURANCE

239 Newton Claypool Building

Physicians Outfits.

Emergency Satchels, Medicine Cases, Instrument Sets, Operating Rooms and Cushions, Physicians' Pocket Knives with Blades, and all other suitable articles. Bath Cabinets.

Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,

224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

RECEIVES THE PALLIUM

ARCHBISHOP HARTY QUALIFIES AS

ARCH PRELATE OF MANILA.

Makes Farewell Calls on the Cardinals—Pope Gives \$20,000 to the Poor—Cardinal Gibbons at Genoa.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The ceremony of the imposition of the archiepiscopal pallium on the Most Rev. J. J. Harty, archbishop of Manila, was performed to-day by Cardinal Macchi in his own private chapel of the first chapel celebrated the mass, Cardinal Macchi assisting. When the archbishop had been invested with the episcopal robes and mitre the cardinal placed the pallium on his shoulders and the archbishop took the oath to observe the rules of the church. Monsignor Edward W. Fowler and Father Zepf acted as witnesses. Archbishop Harty, during the day, paid farewell visits to Cardinals Gotti, Rampolla, Respighi, Martinielli, Steinhuber and Vives y Tuto.

The Pope has given \$20,000 for distribution among the poor of Rome.

The pontiff seems to have quite recovered his health and is giving more audiences than before he suffered from his recent fainting. This morning, among others, the Pope received Prince Chigi, marshal of the conclave, and questioned him regarding the discharge of his duties as marshal. The prince said it would be better for him to be inside the conclave precincts, instead of outside, as there were many efforts to establish relations with those inside and they could be more effectively checked if the marshal was inside.

The pontiff afterward received Prince Orsini at the papal throne. The Pope greeted him by saying he would be glad if the prince would retain the post of cardinal. He resigned before the death of Leo XIII, and expressed the hope that he would not again resign. He said he had no intention of resigning, but was tendering his resignation to the Pope to understand that his resignation had nothing to do with the duties of his office, but was tendered on account of his dissatisfaction with the conduct of certain matters under the late Pope.

Cardinal Gibbons Leaves Genoa.

GENOA, Aug. 17.—Cardinal Gibbons left to-day for Chambrey, France, forty-five miles from Geneva, Switzerland.

CHOKED AND BEATEN.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

plant, which was damaged May 15, last, by a dynamite charge being placed under the rear of the factory, created some uneasiness among the workers. Jacob L. Graham and Sol Henock, the proprietors, had previously received similar threatening letters, hence this crime is also being laid at Henock's door. Henock says he left home last Wednesday or Thursday, intending to go to Fort Wayne, with the intention of committing suicide, but by mistake boarded the wrong train and came to Warsaw and thence to Ellettsville, where he once before attempted to shoot himself with the same revolver, but the spring was too weak and he had since been taking a mail correspondence course in engineering.

Pistol Awoke the Son.

Who Knew Instinctively that His Father Had Killed Himself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 17.—William L. Pettit shot and instantly killed himself

TREATY IS REJECTED

COLOMBIAN CONGRESS REFUSES TO RATIFY THE CONVENTION.

Unanimous Vote Against It Causes Consternation on Isthmus, Which Expected Its Adoption.

FUTURE LINE OF NEGOTIATION

PROBABLY WILL BE SHIFTED FROM COLOMBIA TO NICARAGUA.

Washington Is Menagerly Advised as to the Proceedings at Bogota—Statement by Consul.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 12, via Buena Ventura, Aug. 17.—The Panama canal treaty has been rejected unanimously by the Colombian Congress.

BOGOTA, Aug. 14.—It is reported to-day that President Marroquin has been authorized by Congress to make a new treaty which will not require further ratification, but that the basis given for the treaty will probably prove unacceptable to the United States. It is considered, however, in official circles, according to reliable information, that the authorities given by Congress to make a new treaty will furnish a basis for reopening negotiations with the United States.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 17.—The unanimous rejection of the Panama canal treaty by the Senate has caused a profound impression here in all circles. The question on all lips is: What will become of Panama? The only consolation the isthmians have is that the rest of the republic, with exchange at a very high figure and with an upward tendency, will suffer a great deal more.

It seems that the government never expected the treaty to be rejected, and it was not supported at all in the Senate.

Gen. Lucio Valzquez, an old veteran and a distinguished army officer, has been appointed military commander of the Department of Panama. It is thought that the fears caused by the rejection of the treaty movement on the isthmus may have influenced the appointment.

Excitement on the Isthmus.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 17.—The rejection of the canal treaty by the Colombian Senate has produced tremendous excitement on the isthmus. It is generally believed that the treaty would pass with some modifications.

There is good reason to suppose that the majority of the Senate rejected the treaty because the Spooner amendment, to build a canal by the Nicaraguan route if the Panama route was rejected, was not accepted. The Senate is convinced that the Nicaraguan project is impossible, and the United States will again deal with Colombia.

The rejection is a heavy blow to property owners here, who have been investing heavily on the prospects of the treaty being ratified.

TURN TO NICARAGUA.

Next Move of the Washington Government in that Direction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A telegram dated Aug. 12 has been received at the State Department from Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, saying that the Panama canal treaty had been rejected by the Colombian Senate.

President Roosevelt was immediately advised of the news. Mr. Beaupre's telegram being forwarded to Oyster Bay. Very little additional information concerning the action of the Colombian Senate could be obtained at the State Department. Mr. Loomis was not at the department to-day, the statement being made that he had gone away for a few days on business.

Mr. Ade, acting secretary, would not discuss Colombian affairs nor indicate what course the United States would pursue. The information was given that the treaty might be rejected by Colombia, but that the United States would not be influenced by the rejection of the treaty.

Section 4 of the isthmian canal act provides that should the President be unable to obtain a satisfactory treaty from Colombia, he should proceed to the construction of a canal by the Nicaraguan route.

It will be responsible for President Marroquin to submit again the treaty to the Colombian Congress in the present form. The Senate having rejected the treaty, the treaty cannot again be submitted to the Senate without amendment. President Marroquin, however, can send the treaty, slightly amended, to the Senate and reopen the canal debate. It is believed that the President will do this.

The reason given for the rejection of the treaty by the Colombian Senate is that it was an encroachment on Colombia's sovereignty, which its opponents would resist. The treaty was rejected by a vote of 100 to 0.

This information was contained in a dispatch received to-night by Dr. Herran, the Colombian chargé d'affaires at Washington. This dispatch showed that in its present form the treaty was absolutely unacceptable to the Senate. The reason stated, and that it had been rejected unanimously. The view taken by the Senate was at variance to that held by the government of Colombia, which felt satisfied when it submitted the treaty to Congress that it would be no impediment of Colombian sovereignty if the treaty should be ratified.

President Is Disappointed.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 17.—Upon the return of the President to Sagamore Hill this evening from reviewing the fleet, he found awaiting him there information of the rejection by the Colombian Senate of the Panama canal treaty. While he naturally sympathized with the action of the Congress, he does not desire at this time to make any comments upon it. When it was learned recently that the Colombian Congress intended to amend the treaty it was understood that an intimation was conveyed to the Colombian government that the treaty was not acceptable to the United States.

The absolute rejection of the treaty followed.

Statement of When.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—When word was received in this city to-day that the Panama canal treaty had been rejected by the Colombian Senate, William Nelson Cromwell made the following statement, as counsel for the Panama Canal Company: "A treaty was made with Colombia, and the 5th last recommended the treaty with a number of amendments. Our recent cables state that the treaty was rejected. It has been made more or less involving these amendments, and a recent one in which the treaty is not acceptable without amendment, but this is not regarded as final."

REPAIRING THE DAMAGE.

Jamaicans Already Overcoming the Effects of the Storm.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 17.—A slightly more hopeful feeling now prevails among the planters regarding the disastrous situation brought about by the recent hurricane. The work of clearing the banana plantations is proceeding apace, and a great quantity of provisions, such as yams, coconuts, sweet potatoes and maize can be saved. The loss of the banana crop is estimated to be about \$1,000,000. The government is still homeless. The government is still homeless. The government is still homeless.

POWER TO DISCHARGE

THE MISSOURI FEDERAL COURT CONVEDES IT TO ALL EMPLOYERS.

Corporation May Discharge Its Men for Any Cause or for No Cause, If No Contract Exists.

TELEGRAPHERS LOSE A SUIT

DEMURRER OF WESTERN UNION SUSTAINED ON EVERY POINT.

Right to Maintain a "Blacklist" Also Conceded—Scope of a Conspiracy Carefully Defined.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Judge Rogers, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, handed down an opinion sustaining the demurrer of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the injunction case of Boyer et al. against that company. In the written opinion Judge Rogers sustains every point urged by Attorney Elenius Smith, representing the defendant company, holding that the company has the absolute right to dismiss employees because they belong to the union, or for any other reason; that there can be no conspiracy to do a lawful act; that the so-called blacklist may be maintained and given out for the use of others.

Superintendent C. J. Frankel, of the Second district of the Western Union, said: "The case arose from the fact that a certain number of operators were relieved on account of reduction of force, some for insubordination and for other causes. They contended it was on account of belonging to the union and they were therefore deprived of a livelihood. It was conclusively shown that all operators so relieved were employed either by brokers or railroad companies, with the exception of one who could not be located. I do not care to say anything further."

The case resulted from a bill filed by Telegraph Operator Boyer and others, alleging that they were members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, local lodge No. 3, of St. Louis, and that they had been discharged from the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company solely because they belonged to the union; that it was the intention of the company to discharge other employees solely because they belonged to the union, and that a conspiracy existed between the officers of the company to discharge all employees who belong to the union and to break it up, and that the Western Union maintained a list—so-called "blacklist"—on which has been placed the names of members of the union discharged, and that this is furnished to others and thereby those blacklisted have been prevented from obtaining other employment.

The bill sought to prevent the Western Union Company from discharging any employee because of being a member of the union, and the officers of the Western Union conspiring to that end; to prevent in the future the discharge of any employee because of being a member of the union; to prevent the Western Union Company from maintaining a blacklist and placing on it the names of those who might be discharged because of being members of the union. The Western Union Company demurred to the bill, and the demurrer was sustained by Judge Rogers, of Arkansas, sitting in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

Judge Rogers held that the company had the absolute right to discharge employees at will, under contract relations with the company for any cause or without cause, a like right exists on the part of the employee to sever his connection with the company for any cause or without cause; that if a contract of employment is violated the employee is entitled to sue at law and not by a bill in equity, such as was brought in this case; that there could be no conspiracy to commit a lawful act, such as he held to be the discharge of the company's employees because of being members of a union; that the company had a right to maintain a list on which might be placed the names of discharged employees and the names of those who might be discharged, provided its contents were truthful and its circulation honest; that as the list disclosed the names of those discharged for moral and proper purposes there should exist no objection on the part of an employee to the list being made known to the public. The plaintiffs took fifteen days' time to amend their bill.

TRADE, INDUSTRY AND LABOR.

A dispatch to the Springfield Union from Holyoke, Mass., says: "The strike of Holyoke paper makers will be declared off this week."

Judge Waddill, in the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk, Va., appointed receivers for the Oliver Refining Company of that city. Liabilities are \$22,000 and the assets are said to be considerably more.

There has been no further trouble between the nonunion and the striking machinists at the Riverside plant of the United States Steel Corporation at Benndale, W. Va. The works are in operation.

The Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable Sept. 15, on stock of record Aug. 2. This is \$2 less than was paid in June last, but the same was declared for the same period last year.

Four hundred union glass workers at Morgantown, W. Va., refused to go to work at the factories because the officials declared that the workers had no right to strike. The strikers have established camps across the river and a big fight is in prospect.

The Structural Steel Car Company, of Canton, O., which recently declared insolvency, has filed a statement of its condition in the United States Circuit Court at Cleveland. The liabilities aggregate \$70,000; assets, \$307,062.

A strike of stone cutters of Allegheny county, Pa., began on Monday morning for an increase in wages of 10 cents an hour. The men have been receiving 50 cents and demand 60 cents an hour. Over 500 men are idle. Much work is being done and about 15,000 members of other occupations will be affected.

It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 textile strikers, principally operatives in the rug mills, resumed work at Philadelphia and the carpets looms at Nicholson, Pa., after a strike of 21 days.

The strike was begun eleven weeks ago, and of the original 60,000 workers, but 10,000 remain out. Many of the idle hands are dyers.

Judge Beatty, in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, rendered a decision in the case of the Pacific Coast R. Co. v. Conklin, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Union Iron works in that city, and ordered the receiver to be appointed in naming James Smith, Jr., of Newark, N. J., to act as receiver.

The Wernecke Timber and Land Company was incorporated at Augusta, Me., by O. H. Wernecke, of Cincinnati, and E. E. Adams, of New York. The capitalization is \$12,000,000 common stock and \$2,000,000 preferred. The shares are \$100, and nothing was paid in. The purpose of the company is given to be to acquire land and conduct a general lumbering business.

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